possible and hand over everything to the Filipinos; this was rejected. The policy which was advocated by the imperialists and their successors declared that the Philippines was a possession fairly acquired and worth retaining permanently; this was likewise forsworn. It was the middle course between the two extreme schools of thought that was approved. In legal parlance, this signified that the Philippines was not to be considered as either a foreign country or a colony, but was to be a dependency temporarily held by the United States.

The United States has fairly consistently pursued a policy leading to eventual independence for the Philippines. The control of the United States over the Islands has been conceded to be essentially temporary in nature. President Herbert Hoover in his veto message of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence Bill frankly admitted that the Filipino people have been encouraged in their aspiration for a separate nationality "by every President of the United States during'the years of our association with the Philippines and by declarations of the Congress." President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his message to the Congress resubmitting the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill, said, "In keeping with the principles of justice and in keeping with our traditions and aims, our government for many years has been committed by law to ultimate independence for the people of the Philippine Islands, whenever they should establish a suitable government capable of maintaining that independence." The much-debated questions

were: when and how should this independence be granted?

Generally speaking, American policy in the Philippines has been dominated by no more than six or seven men. Until 1913 it was influenced by Elihu Root and William Howard Taft, from 1913 to 1921 by Woodrow Wilson, and from 1921 to 1933 by Leonard Wood and Henry L. Stimson. The most potent single figure in present-day American Filipino relations is President Franklin D. Roosevelt, properly advised by Frank Murphy and Millard E. Tydings.